

The Pensacola Journal

Daily. Weekly. Sunday.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING EXCEPT MONDAY.

THE JOURNAL COMPANY.

FRANK L. MAYES, PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER.

MEMBER THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

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Offices—108 and 110 East Government Street.
TELEPHONE No. 32.

PENSACOLA, FLORIDA, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 8, 1905

WHERE IT IS TO BE FOUND.

The Pensacola Journal is on sale at the following places in the city:

- Escambia Hotel.
- Bay Hotel.
- Cor's Book Store.
- Depot News Stand.
- Gen Book Store.
- Lewis House.
- Merchants Hotel.
- Southern Hotel.
- Thompson's Book Store.
- Wagand Ice Cream Parlor.
- Wagand's News Stand.
- Walker's Book Store.

GOING AWAY?

When you leave the city for your summer vacation have The Pensacola Journal follow you. Notify circulation manager, Phone 33.

Unanimous Sentiment for Federal Quarantine.

The sentiment for a federal quarantine system is not only growing but it seems to be almost unanimous throughout the south. One of the strong friends of the system is The Tradesman, published at Chattanooga, which was one of the original advocates of a federal quarantine. The Tradesman says:

When the editorial favoring federal sanitary supervision of southern cities was written, and which appeared in the last issue of The Tradesman, there had been no suggestion of such permanent control in any quarter that came under our observation, but since then the Pensacola Board of Trade has passed strong resolutions in favor of this being done, and a number of southern papers have approved the same.

If there was any reason or cause for the federal government to take charge at any stage of the present epidemic, the same and even stronger reasons exist why that charge should be permanent and absolute.

It is in no sense a question of domestic rule, as some few have urged as a reason against such control, but it is one eminently under the duty of interstate protection, just as distinct as any other can possibly be. The quarrel that occurred between the governors of Louisiana and Mississippi is evidence of the dangerous tendencies of this domestic control that some contend for, while the harshness of quarantine against neighboring states and cities, together with the damage and ill-feeling they engender makes a clear case for federal jurisdiction and obligation.

Then under the theory of prevention being better than cure, the possibility of the recurrence of yellow fever at any point should be brought to a minimum, and this can only be hoped for by having government supervision over the entire question of sanitation. The matter of admitting a low class of immigrants into these southern cities is one for the federal government to control and absolutely prevent, for it has been shown how great a menace is such a population to the entire south.

There must be power and authority behind such sanitary inspection as will prove efficient in preventing epidemics of yellow fever, and this must be free from the jealousies or possible politics of localities, hence it seems to us clearly apparent that there should be but one mind all through the south on this subject, and the matter should be placed at once and forever under federal control.

The Tradesman has the proper idea and it is in line with what practically every paper in the south is now advocating. If we get a federal quarantine system as a result of the yellow fever this year it will be worth more in dollars and cents to the south than all that the disease has cost us in money and loss of business this year.

There is no excuse for idleness in Pensacola at present. Every man who is not at work can get a job at \$1.25 per day by applying to Mayor Bliss or Marshal Schad. They are wanted to help clean up the city and all who apply will immediately be put to work.

The time "when the frost is in the shock" will prove as popular on the Gulf coast this year as it ever did in the Hoosier state.

Wild and Unnecessary Scare

Southern Lumberman.

It is astonishing what a widespread panic and fright is created by an occasional appearance of yellow fever in any of the Southern states. People residing at remote and wholly immune points appear to suffer more from this fright than those living in or near infected points. Statistics published quite recently show that the percentage of mortality from typhoid fever—a very malignant disease, known to be transmittable—in two of the largest Eastern cities was greater than for a corresponding period from yellow fever in New Orleans, and but slight mention is made of it. If it were not so serious, the fright exhibited by people north of Mason-Dixon would be highly ludicrous. Some of them would flee from the sight of a Tennessee cotton bloom. It would appear that if there is anything that is totally incapable of carrying or communicating this fever it would be cypress lumber, and yet a prominent and enterprising manufacturer of cypress in Louisiana has found it advisable to obtain from the chief of the health office, and to publish in the newspapers, a certificate to the effect that neither the yellow fever nor the mosquito that propagates it can be transported on lumber-laden cars. When the stegomyia makes a journey by rail it doesn't travel in hobo style, but takes the sleeper. Pretty soon the wild guess and crane may catch the panic and refuse to start on their annual migration to the Gulf coast until "the frost is on the pumpkin and the corn is in the shock."

The only explanation of the extra-

ordinary fear produced by an outbreak of yellow fever is that heretofore so little has been positively known of the origin, character and manner of transmission of the disease, but a great deal of accurate information on the subject has been obtained during recent years, and scores of men of high medical and scientific attainments are now giving close, patient and fearless investigation to the disease in all its features. The consequence is a radical change in the methods of combating it and preventing its spread. Instead of a cordon of quarantine guards armed with shot guns, the sanitary force is provided with bolts of cheese cloth, tack hammers and oil cans.

However hard it is for the average person to believe it, the investigations and evidence appear to prove conclusively that the propagation and transmission of yellow fever are due to the sting of a certain species of mosquito known to science as the "stegomyia fasciata," but by railroaders and other "plain" people variously called the "zebra," "zebra," "day," "Honduras" and "banana" mosquito. To the ordinary mortal all mosquitoes look alike and sing in the same song, but so far, the evidence implicates the stegomyia as the only species that transmits the yellow fever germ, and that the powers to do so is confined to the female insect. This accusation against the lady stegomyia did not originate with an old, soured bachelor, but we are assured, is the result of careful, scientific investigation. It is therefore the part of wisdom to be dead sure of the sex of your mosquito before falling into a fit of fright, running away or grabbing your gun.

Lax Administration of the Criminal Law

By WILLIAM H. TAFT, Secretary of War



I GRIEVE for my country to say that the administration of the criminal laws in the states is A DISGRACE TO CIVILIZATION. Constitutional limitations adopted in tenderness to the defendant have been elaborated by courts and legislatures because thought to be in the interest of liberty. Trial by jury has come to be regarded as a fetish to such an extent that legislatures have exalted the power of the jury and diminished the power of the court in criminal cases. The function of the judge is limited to that of moderator in a religious assembly. THE LAW THROWS THE REINS ON THE BACK OF THE JURY, and the verdict becomes rather the vote of a town meeting than the sharp, clear decision of the tribunal of justice.

The counsel for the defense, relying on the diminished power of the court, creates by dramatic art and by harping on the importance of unimportant details a false atmosphere, which the judge is powerless to dispel and under the hypnotic influence of which the counsel is able to lead the jurors to vote for a verdict which, after the excitement has passed, they are unable to support AS MEN.

Since 1885 in the United States there have been 131,951 murders and homicides and 2,286 executions. In 1885 the number of murders was 1,908 and in 1904 8,482. The number of executions in 1885 was 108 and in 1904 116.

This startling increase in murders and homicides compared with executions tells the story. As murder is increasing SO ARE ALL FELONIES, and there can be no doubt that they will continue to increase unless the criminal laws are enforced with more certainty, uniformity and severity than they now are.

If laws could be passed either abolishing the right of criminal appeal and leaving to the pardoning power the correction of judicial wrong, or, if appeals must be allowed, then if a law could be enacted by which no judgment of the court below should be reversed except for an error which the court, after reading THE ENTIRE EVIDENCE, can say would have led to a different verdict, ninety-nine reversals out of a hundred under the present system would be avoided.

If the power of the court by statute to advise the jury, to comment and express its opinion to the jury upon the facts in every criminal case, could be restored, and if the state and the defendant were both deprived of peremptory challenges in the selection of a jury, 25 per cent of those trials which are now miscarriages of justice would result in the conviction of the guilty defendant, and that which has become a mere game in which the defendant's counsel play WITH LOADED DICE would resume its office of a serious judicial investigation.

Our country is disgusted by the number of lynchings in the north and south. If men who commit crime were promptly arrested and convicted there would be no mob for the purpose of lynching.

NOTHING BUT A RADICAL IMPROVEMENT IN OUR ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL LAW WILL PREVENT THE GROWTH IN THE NUMBER OF LYNCHINGS IN THE UNITED STATES THAT BRING THE BLUSH OF SHAME TO EVERY LOVER OF HIS COUNTRY.

The Highroad to Embezzlement

By Governor EDWIN WARFIELD of Maryland

IF you handle money for other people get it out of your pockets and into their coffers as quickly as you can and never mingle other people's money, stock or property with your own. KEEP THEM APART.

THIS MINGLING OF OTHER PEOPLE'S MONEY WITH YOUR OWN IS THE START FOR EMBEZZLING, AND IT IS DUE TO THIS THAT THERE ARE THOUSANDS OF EMBEZZLERS TODAY.

In the olden days a student could impress you with his knowledge of Greek and Latin, but the student of today has a more practical knowledge, and young men are being taught each day PRACTICAL THINGS of finance and business life.

AN EDITOR'S OUTING.

(Dedicated to Dan W. Baird, on his fishing trip to J. H. Whitson, at Goodrich, Tenn.)

By A. J. Whitson.
An editor sat on the bank of a stream.
Way down in Tennessee,
Somebody said he was trying to fish—
Didn't look like fishing to me!

He was holding a pole—that's all very true.
The cork on the water floated;
But his eyes were red and his stomach
And head—
Looked like a man who was bloated.

On one side there sat a bucket of bait.
On the other a bottle of brandy—
He said the mosquitoes and snakes
Were bad,
And he kept the snake cure handy.

While fishing away one very hot day.
A new plan entered his head.
His bottle was empty, his bait was all gone—
He wished the mosquitoes were dead.

But the plan was as good as I ever heard.
And I'll tell you it worked first rate.
For all that the editor had to do,
Was to furnish the tackle and bait.

And a poor young man, without bottle or brains
Was sent to the creek instead.
While the editor peacefully sat on his throne,
Feasting on fish and bread.

The young man brought in the fish each day.
How happy the editor's fate—
To have fish at home and no fishing
To do;
To have the snake cure and no snake.

MOSQUITO LEGEND FROM INDIAN LORE.

There were pretty big mosquitoes in Jersey, but if report be true, they have greatly degenerated in size and strength since the days when this legend was believed by many of the Indians.

The grandfather of all mosquitoes lived in the neighborhood of Onondaga, N. Y. When he grew hungry he would sail forth and eat an Indian or two, and pick his teeth with their ribs. The Indians had no arms that would prevail against this monster. They called upon the Holder of Heavens, who heard their prayer and came down and attacked the insect. Finding that he met his match, the mosquito flew away. He flew around great lake, turn eastward, sought help from the witches that inhabited the great lake and had reached Lake Onondaga when his pursuer came up and killed him. The creature was a long time dying, plugging into the sand on the shore in his death struggle.

As his blood poured forth on the sand each drop became a smaller mosquito. They gathered about the Holder of the Heavens and stung him so cruelly that he half-repent the service he had rendered to the Indians.

The Tuscaroras say that two of the mosquitoes stood on opposite sides of the Seneca river and slew all who passed. Hlawatha killed them. A reservation stone marks the place where the Holder rested during his chase, and tracks were until lately seen south of Syracuse, alternated with the footprints of the mosquito. These footprints were shaped like those of a bird, and were twenty inches long. These marks, says the Washington Star, were revered by the Indians for many years.

FREEDOM SENDS OUT WARNING TO REFUGEES.

Freeport, Sept. 7.—Editor Pensacola Journal: We wish to give notice through the columns of your paper that should any parties make their way through the quarantine patrol established around Pensacola and attempt to land at our place, we will not hesitate to have them arrested and dealt with according to law.—Citizens Committee.

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MAXWELL HOUSE,

AUSTELL, GA.

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WILL E. MAXWELL.

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Pensacola, Fla.

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Mountain View Hotel,

Altitude 1500 Feet.

Nestling among the mountains of North Georgia, scenery and climate unsurpassed. Beautiful walks and drives, 365 feet of piazzas, excellent table.

Rates: \$7, \$6 and \$5 Weekly.
Children Half Price.

No Mosquitoes!

Mountain View Hotel,

Clarksville, Ga.

Legal Advertisements.

AN ORDINANCE.

To be entitled: An Ordinance to Grant a Right of Way to the Lewis Bear Company for Spur Tracks on a certain portion of Jefferson street.

Be it Ordained by the Mayor and Council of the City of Pensacola, Section 1. That there is hereby granted to the Lewis Bear Company, its successors and assigns, the right to construct, maintain and use a spur railroad track diverging from a track on Jefferson street, which the Gulf Machine Works has heretofore been authorized to construct.

Sec. 2. That all ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

Passed September 6, 1905.
Approved September 6, 1905.
CHAS. H. BLISS,
Attest: Mayor of City of Pensacola.
C. E. MERRITT, Clerk.

Sec. 2. It is a condition of the rights and privileges hereby granted, that the said spur track shall be constructed so as not to interfere, in any way, or impede the traffic on any part of said streets, and the said granted, its successors and assigns, shall at all times keep that portion of the street between its rails and for eighteen (18) inches on either side thereof, in the same good condition, and repair, as the City shall keep, or cause to be kept, the adjacent portions of said streets; and whenever the City shall pave, grade, or otherwise improve the portions of the streets adjacent to the said track, the said granted, shall, at the same time, pave, grade, or improve in like manner the space between the rails of said tracks and for eighteen (18) inches on either side thereof.

Sec. 3. That the rights and privileges hereby granted shall be subject to existing ordinances of the City, and to such reasonable regulations as the public safety and convenience may require, and as the Council may from time to time prescribe.

Sec. 4. The said track shall not be used for the storage of cars, and cars shall not be allowed to stand on same except for such time as may be reasonably necessary to load and unload the same.

Sec. 5. That the said track shall be completed within one year after the date of the passage of this ordinance, and all the rights and privileges hereby granted, unless sooner forfeited, shall continue for the term of twenty-five (25) years from said date.

Sec. 6. That this ordinance shall take effect immediately upon its passage and approval.

Passed August 15th, 1905.
Approved August 15th, 1905.
CHAS. H. BLISS,
Attest: Mayor of Pensacola.
C. E. MERRITT, Clerk.

Sec. 7. That this ordinance shall take effect immediately upon its passage and approval.

Passed August 15th, 1905.
Approved August 15th, 1905.
CHAS. H. BLISS,
Attest: Mayor of Pensacola.
C. E. MERRITT, Clerk.

Sec. 8. That this ordinance shall take effect immediately upon its passage and approval.

Passed August 15th, 1905.
Approved August 15th, 1905.
CHAS. H. BLISS,
Attest: Mayor of Pensacola.
C. E. MERRITT, Clerk.

Sec. 9. That this ordinance shall take effect immediately upon its passage and approval.

Passed August 15th, 1905.
Approved August 15th, 1905.
CHAS. H. BLISS,
Attest: Mayor of Pensacola.
C. E. MERRITT, Clerk.

Sec. 10. That this ordinance shall take effect immediately upon its passage and approval.

Passed August 15th, 1905.
Approved August 15th, 1905.
CHAS. H. BLISS,
Attest: Mayor of Pensacola.
C. E. MERRITT, Clerk.

Sec. 11. That this ordinance shall take effect immediately upon its passage and approval.

Passed August 15th, 1905.
Approved August 15th, 1905.
CHAS. H. BLISS,
Attest: Mayor of Pensacola.
C. E. MERRITT, Clerk.

Sec. 12. That this ordinance shall take effect immediately upon its passage and approval.

Passed August 15th, 1905.
Approved August 15th, 1905.
CHAS. H. BLISS,
Attest: Mayor of Pensacola.
C. E. MERRITT, Clerk.

Sec. 13. That this ordinance shall take effect immediately upon its passage and approval.

Plans and specifications can be seen at Pensacola, Florida, in the office of A. M. McMillan, Clerk of the Circuit Court. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Bids to be addressed to A. M. McMillan, Clerk Board County Commissioners, Pensacola, Florida, and should be marked, "Proposals for Steel Bridge." 271y

An Ordinance to Fix the Salary of the City Attorney.

Be it Ordained by the Mayor and Council of the City of Pensacola: Section 1. That beginning on September first, 1905, the salary of the City Attorney shall be Twelve Hundred Dollars (\$1,200.00) per annum.

Sec. 2. That all ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

Passed September 6, 1905.
Approved September 6, 1905.
CHAS. H. BLISS,
Attest: Mayor of City of Pensacola.
C. E. MERRITT, Clerk.

Sec. 3. That the rights and privileges hereby granted shall be subject to existing ordinances of the City, and to such reasonable regulations as the public safety and convenience may require, and as the Council may from time to time prescribe.

Sec. 4. The said track shall not be used for the storage of cars, and cars shall not be allowed to stand on same except for such time as may be reasonably necessary to load and unload the same.

Sec. 5. That the said track shall be completed within one year after the date of the passage of this ordinance, and all the rights and privileges hereby granted, unless sooner forfeited, shall continue for the term of twenty-five (25) years from said date.

Sec. 6. That this ordinance shall take effect immediately upon its passage and approval.

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C. E. MERRITT, Clerk.

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Approved August 15th, 1905.
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C. E. MERRITT, Clerk.

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Approved August 15th, 1905.
CHAS. H. BLISS,
Attest: Mayor of Pensacola.
C. E. MERRITT, Clerk.

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Approved August 15th, 1905.
CHAS. H. BLISS,
Attest: Mayor of Pensacola.
C. E. MERRITT, Clerk.

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Passed August 15th, 1905.
Approved August 15th, 1905.
CHAS. H. BLISS,
Attest: Mayor of Pensacola.
C. E. MERRITT, Clerk.

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Passed August 15th, 1905.
Approved August 15th, 1905.
CHAS. H. BLISS,
Attest: Mayor of Pensacola.
C. E. MERRITT, Clerk.

The Journal Printed During August, 1905, a Total of

127,335

COPIES

or an average

4,716

DAILY

The following figures show The Pensacola Journal's circulation for each day during the month of August, 1905, with the average number of copies:

| | | | |
|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
| August 1 | 4,350 | August 16 | 4,800 |
| August 2 | 4,400 | August 17 | 4,800 |
| August 3 | 4,335 | August 18 | 4,800 |
| August 4 | 4,400 | August 19 | 4,800 |
| August 5 | 4,350 | August 20 | 5,250 |
| August 6 | 5,000 | August 21 | 5,000 |
| August 7 | 5,000 | August 22 | 4,800 |
| August 8 | 4,500 | August 23 | 4,800 |
| August 9 | 4,500 | August 24 | 4,650 |
| August 10 | 4,500 | August 25 | 4,800 |
| August 11 | 4,625 | August 26 | 4,800 |
| August 12 | 4,625 | August 27 | 5,200 |
| August 13 | 5,000 | August 28 | 5,000 |
| August 14 | 5,000 | August 29 | 4,800 |
| August 15 | 4,600 | August 30 | 4,800 |
| | | August 31 | 5,000 |